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June 14, member of crew, fireman, taken ill; temperature 104° F., high fever. June 15, same man, No. 1, still high fever, p. m., temperature slightly reduced. June 16, temperature 103° F., swellings appearing in groin and under arm pit, isolated from crew. June 16, another man sick, donkeyman, No. 2, fever, pains in head and limbs, removed to hospital; 1 p. m., another man, greaser, No. 3, found sick; sick man, No. 2, complaining of pains in groin, found several hard lumps under the skin. June 18, sailor, No. 4, found sick, feverish, put in hospital; passenger died, ill about one hour, one this day. All hands turned out of fore-castle and steerage, and the quarters and effects disinfected with sulphur, chloride of lime, and steam; crew and passengers washed all over with coudu or carbolic soap (not having enough of one thing to go around). June 19, temperatures of patients: Fireman, No. 1, 102° F.; donkeyman, No. 2, 101.5° F.; greaser, No. 3, 101° F.; sailor, No. 4, 101° F.; greaser, No. 3, developing swelling in left armpit; donkeyman, No. 2, slightly delirious and pain in groin. 1.30 p. m. donkeyman, No. 2, died, buried, also effects; 11 p. m., fireman, No. 1, died, buried, also bedding. June 20, greaser, No. 3, temperature 103° F.; sailor, No. 4, temperature 102.5° F.; 11 a. m., sailor died, buried, also bedding; hospital deck and fittings disinfected with chloride of lime and strong solution of carbolic acid; atmosphere sprayed with carbolic acid; crew and passengers washed all over every day and all precautions taken to prevent the disease spreading. June 21, greaser, No. 3, died, buried, also effects, and utensils used in hospital thrown overboard and the place disinfected. Since disinfecting the crew's quarters, on June 18, there has been no further sign of illness amongst any of the crew and passengers; same examined daily by myself (the master). Arrived San Diego June 22, 4.30 p. m.

Diphtheria on the Farallone Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., June 28, 1901.

SIR: Referring to my telegram of June 22, relative to a request from Commander Sebree, U. S. N., light-house inspector for the Twelfth district, for the reception at the quarantine station of keepers' wives and children for the light-house station at the Farallone Islands, on account of an outbreak of diphtheria, I have the honor to inform you that on June 23 I detailed Acting Asst. Surg. S. A. Ransom to accompany Commander Sebree to the Farallone Islands on the light-house tender *Madrono* and report on the condition of affairs existing there.

By his report, which I approved and forwarded to Commander Sebree, and a copy of which is inclosed, it will be seen that the removal of the persons exposed to the disease was not practicable.

A physician from San Francisco, Dr. Gray, had already been sent to the islands at my suggestion, and when the recommendations of Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom are carried out I think all danger from the disease will have passed.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., June 24, 1901.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I proceeded Sunday morning, June 23, by the light-house steamer *Madrono*, to the Farallone Islands to investigate an outbreak of diphtheria there.

I found that there are 20 persons—11 adults and 9 children—on the islands. One boy, 11 years old, had died previous to my arrival, and 1 child, a girl, and 1 woman are now ill with the disease. Five of the children had received immunizing doses (500 units) of antitoxin.

A careful investigation convinced me that it would be inadvisable to attempt the removal of the patients or contacts from the islands, and I, therefore, respectfully suggest that a trained nurse be sent out, the physician in charge of the cases be retained and directed to carry out the following recommendations:

1. The retention of all persons on the islands.
2. The absolute isolation of the 2

patients and of any subsequent cases, with 2 persons to take charge of them. 3. The immunization of all persons on the islands. 4. Disinfection, as follows:

After removal of all well persons from one infected house to an unoccupied building, the entire house to be fumigated with sulphur for thirty hours, except the room occupied by the patient, the walls to be washed down with a 1-500 solution of bichloride, and all clothing and textiles whatsoever to be soaked for one hour in the same. The people, after taking a hot bath, followed by a bichloride 1-2000 bath, including the hair, and having been furnished with clothes that have been dipped in bichloride solution and dried, to be returned to the fumigated house, the clothing worn by them being left in bichloride solution. The second house, and its occupants, to be treated in the same manner, after which the patients, one being in each house, to be removed to the unoccupied house (which is to be used as a hospital) and there kept in strict isolation until at least two weeks after all symptoms have subsided. Upon their removal from the houses, the rooms to be fumigated with sulphur, all bedding wrapped in sheets rung out of 1-500 bichloride solution, thoroughly protected, and removed to the hospital. Walls, furniture, and textiles in rooms to be treated with bichloride 1-500. All bedding used by the dead boy to be burned, also that used by present patients upon recovery. Any subsequent cases to be removed immediately to the hospital, as before indicated. After entire recovery of all cases the hospital to be treated in the same way as the houses.

Privy contents and boxes to be flooded with 1-20 carbolic solution; after standing twelve hours to be cleaned, the wells to be washed out with carbolic solution, and all out buildings to be whitewashed. All excreta from patients to be disinfected with carbolic 1-20.

Drugs and chemicals required for treatment and disinfection.—Fifteen thousand units antitoxin, 500 (5 grains) calomel tablets, 500 c. c. tincture ferri chloridi, 500 c. c. aromatic cascara sagrada, 4 bottles (250 c. c. each) peroxide of hydrogen, 50 ($\frac{1}{2}$ -grain) strychnin nitrate tablets, 50 ($\frac{1}{4}$ -grain) morphine sulphate tablets, 5 gallons crude carbolic acid, 25 pounds bichloride of mercury, 5 barrels of lime.

Respectfully,

S. A. RANSOM,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Dr. D. A. CARMICHAEL,

Medical Officer in Command San Francisco Quarantine Station at Angel Island, Cal.

The above recommendations of Acting Asst. Surg. S. A. Ransom relative to the outbreak of diphtheria at Farallone Islands are hereby approved and respectfully referred to Commander Seabee, U. S. N., Light-House Service, San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. CARMICHAEL,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Treatment of schooner James H. Bruce at Blakeley for smallpox.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., June 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, as authorized by Bureau telegram of the 12th instant, the schooner *James H. Bruce* was disinfected at Port Blakeley and her crew kept under observation there, a case of smallpox having been removed from her at that port and sent to King County pesthouse. Acting Assistant Surgeon Seavey was detailed to go to Blakeley and examine the remainder of the crew, vaccinate them, and to superintend the work of disinfection. He stayed there one day, attending to these matters, and before departure made arrangements for their daily inspection by a local physician. The period of observation is about up, and so far no other case has appeared. Dr. Seavey's traveling expenses and other expenditures, incurred on account of handling the vessel at Port Blakeley, were borne by her owners.

Respectfully,

M. H. FOSTER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Clallam County, Wash.

PORT ANGELES, WASH., June 18, 1901.

SIR: I beg leave to inform you that 3 cases of smallpox have appeared in the eastern part of this (Clallam) county, 2 at Jamestown, near